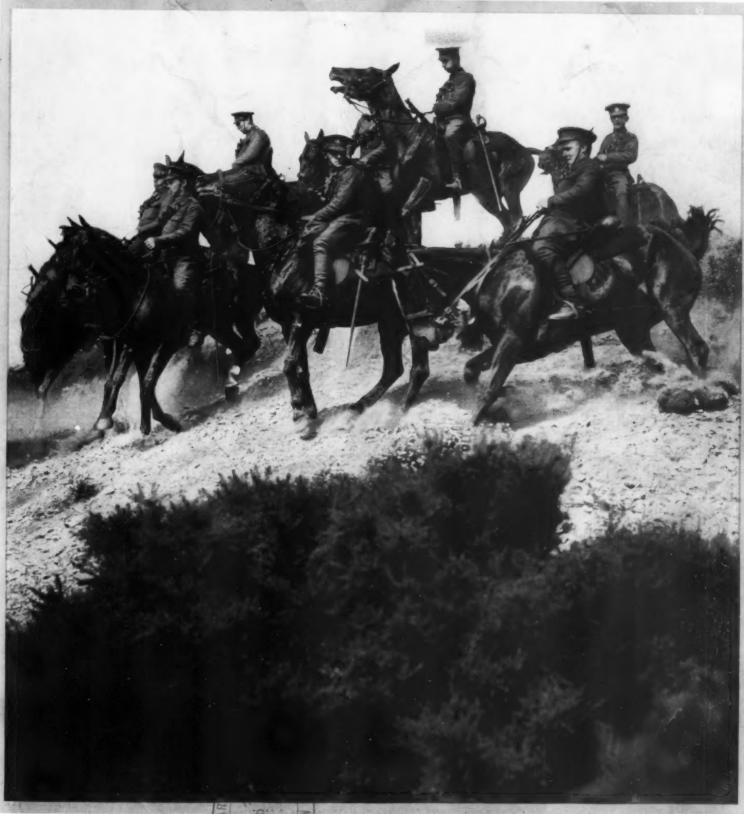
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The appointments inside and the finish and contour of the body make this Sedan equally as desirable as any electric car.

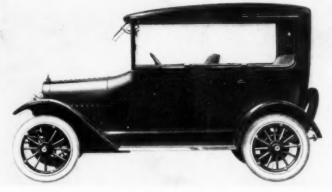
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EDITED BY JOHN A. SLEICHER "In God We Trust"

CXXIII

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1916

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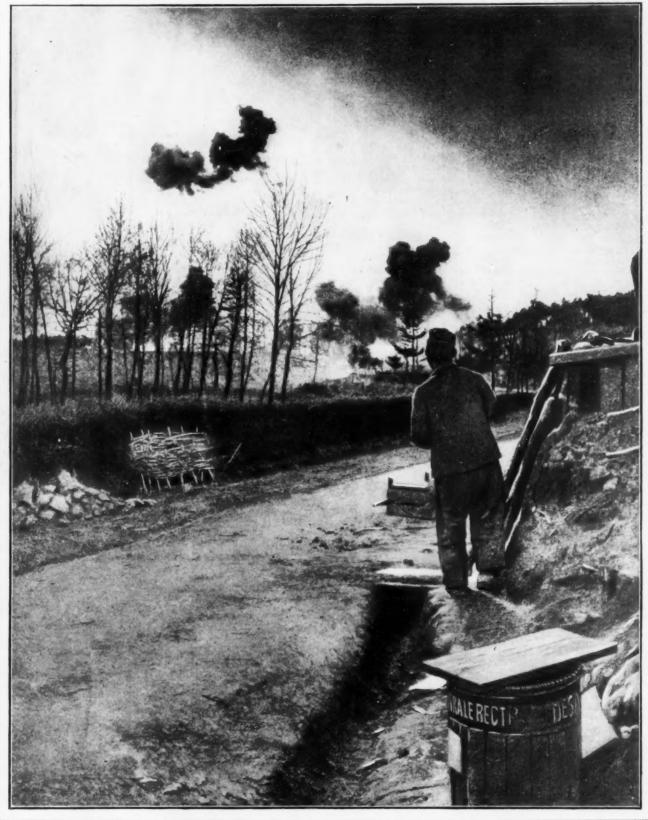
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# DEATH RAINS FROM THE SKIES



GERMAN SHRAPNEL BURSTING OVER THE FRENCH LINES

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The black clouds above the tree tops are of smoke from powerful explosives, and out of these clouds come showers of bullets and fragments of steel. Shrapnel is used in breaking up masses of troops in the open and in winging aeroplanes, but trench warfare has exalted the high-explosive shell—a big projectile filled with lyddite or similar material. None of the room within the shell is wasted on bullets, as with shrapnel. These shells tear up the earth where they strike, and

literally blast the entrenched men out of the ground. Along the French front scenes like the one here pictured are to be met with in every direction. While the shells fly the men in the trenches keep close in their underground bomb proofs. When this picture was made there were probably several hundred soldiers within the area covered by the camera, but only one man is visible. The others are hidden in the earth for protection against the enemy fire.

# EDITORIAL

LET THE THINKING PEOPLE RULE!

### WAKE UP!

HEN the four Railroad Brotherhoods wanted the wages of their bers increased under the guise of securing an eight-hour law, and threatened a national rail-road strike unless the bill was passed by Congress and signed by the President, it was passed and

When the Dairymen's League demanded an increase in the price of milk from the wholesale distributors of New York City, they threatened to destroy the milk of dairymen who should seek to market milk at the former price. Thousands of quarts of milk were thrown into the streets and gutters accordingly and the price of milk was raised. When the Amalgamated Association of traction

workers demanded that the Interborough Company of New York disband the union of its employees and urge them to join the Amalgamated union and when the Interborough refused, the public was told that it would have to walk and it did walk until the Interborough won the battle and carried its passengers with its old men on its old schedules.

When an effort was made to get the waiters in New York City to strike, the head of the organized waiters' association said it would be good for the people of New York City if they went hungry for a little while. But the strike petered out and the people did not go hungry. people did not go hungry.

What would happen if the captains of industry some day should strike, shut down every factory, turn out every employee and empty every pay envelope and dinner pail?

What would happen if the railroad managers of the country some morning should announce a strike, turn every locomotive into the round house, leave every car on a siding and stop all freight and passenger transportation?

How long would the suffering public endure this kind of imposition? How long would this tyranny last? Let us all do some thinking before it is too late.

Wages of railway men, trolley workers and waiters and the price of milk may be insufficient. We are not passing upon this question. We are for big wages and big business—they go together.

We are referring to the fact that justice is more easily secured by arbitration than by violence and that the public, which always pays the bill and suffers the most, has a right to declare in favor of

arbitration and against violence.

Isn't it time that we appreciated our dependence of one upon another and that we cannot have one interest or one person suffer without having other interests and other persons suffer?

Isn't it time for general concurrence in a plan of arbitration that shall settle the struggles over wages and hours constantly occurring in every part of the

The public, which is the greatest sufferer, holds the power in its own hands if it would only wield it. Yet it yields this power to demagogues, disturbers and self-seekers of all types and stripes. Out with them all!

### HOME, SWEET HOME

THE administration would be wise to call back the National Guard from the Mexican border. It is decidedly complimentary to the vast army of guardsmen who are on the border that only three have been discharged for desertion. These guardsmen embrace the very flower of the young men of the country. Ninety per cent. of them feel that they were tricked through an appeal to their patriotism in a time of trumped-up neces-

we fear it will be a long time before the guardsmen will rise to respond to another call to duty. One of them who occupied a very responsible place in civil life at a salary of \$10,000 a year, in a letter to a friend in the North, expresses his disgust and that of his associates over their detention two thousand miles from home, as he expresses it, at the "whim of a political machine." That these harsh words represent the feelings of the majority of the guardsmen is evidenced by the soldier vote cast in the recent Maine BOTH SIDES

WILSON A T this present mo-ment I want to repeat this because perhaps the country has not realized it enough-at this present moment it is almost impossible to do anything positive in the field of foreign affairs, because foreign nations have been led to suppose that there may be a change in our foreign policy. Foreign nations have been led to believe that a dominant element in the Republican party is in favor of drawing the United States into the European war, and they have been told, with abundant evidence, that it is probable that, if the Republicans succeed. we shall enter upon a policy of exploitation of our neighbors in Mexico. That is the whole moral of every criticism that I read, and until the people of the United States have spoken, it is ex-tremely difficult to come to any definite conclu-sion about anything that touches our relations. ither to Europe or to

Mexico.

HUGHES SOMEONE has been saying that a vote meant a vote for Did you ever hear a more preposterous proposition to present to men? Our friends on the other side seem to think that everybody who disagrees with them wants war. Well, that would be a very cheerful way for a blind man to consider the situation. Who wants war? I don't wants war? I don't want war. Nobody who knows anything of the the struggle of arms wants war. I am a man wants war. I am a man of peace. I have been spending my life in maintaining peace. I do not desire war. I do not desire petty wars. do not desire war in Mexico to satisfy a per-sonal vindictiveness against a disliked ruler. I believe in correct poli cies. They will keep us out of war. The sort of thing we have been having will not keep us out of war. It will embroil us in difficulty. It did embroil us in difficulty in Mexico.

election. Of the 467 votes cast by the Second Maine Regiment at the border, Milliken, the Republican candi-date for governor, received 300 and Curtis, the Democratic

candidate, 167.

But this is not a political question and should not be made one. The guardsmen have performed their duty, their longer detention is unnecessary and they are needed at home. It is time for their recall.

## LET THE PEOPLE RULE!

THE trouble in Mexico continues. Ira Landrith, the Prohibition candidate for Vice-

Ira Landrith, the Prohibition candidate for Vice-President, admonishes us not to judge the drunkard too harshly, "for," says he, "he is never a tight-wad."

A candidate for the Pennsylvania legislature has been electioneering by parading the prominent streets of his home town in overalls and driving an ice wagon.

An English physician says that performers on wind instruments live longer than those who play the fiddle or concertina, or those in whose souls no music dwells.

A North Carolina Judge sentenced a prisoner to serve

A North Carolina Judge sentenced a prisoner to serve two years as a contract laborer and his wife bid for the con-tract and the court awarded her her husband's services.

tract and the court awarded her her husband's services.

Because his wife visited a neighbor's house without having prepared his supper, a man at Watertown, South Dakota, followed her up and beat her severely. He was arrested and fined \$35.

During the interurban railway strike in New York the strike leaders paid \$4,000 for automobile hire and the general organizer rode about the city in a six-cylinder limousine with a rich cream body.

A New York physician connected with the Health Department says that some states now have laws that would

partment says that some states now have laws that would give cows nervous prostration if they were informed of the demands made upon them by our pure food laws.

A corps of National Guardsmen, after waiting at Mineola, N. Y., three months for aeroplanes, which they expected the War Department to furnish for their train-ing, finally disbanded in disgust and returned home.

A wagon driven by an Italian was turned home.

A wagon driven by an Italian was turned into kindling wood by a train at a New Jersey crossing, and he was badly injured. Complaint was made that the wreckage blockaded the street, and the Italian was fined \$2.

Chicago's Health Commissioner suggests that each public school elect one pupil and authorize him to act as health

commissioner of the school to co-operate with the former in

maintaining sanitary conditions in the school rooms.

One hundred and eighty-seven Industrial Workers of the World were recently arrested in Scranton, Pa., for conspiracy and when the magistrate asked how many were citizens of the United States, 14 raised their hands.

Judge Westcott, the popular orator who made the nominating speech for President Wilson at two Democratic Conventions, has been defeated in the New Jersey primaries for Senator by the present incumbent Jim Martine, a chronic office seeker.

An Oregon law limits beer consumption to 28 quarts per month per family, and requires the beer to be bought outside the state. Now \$5,000,000 worth of Oregon brewery property is idle, while the express companies do a land-

office business importing beer.

A movement has been launched in the Protestant Episcopal Church to cut out of the Lord's Prayer the closing words "For thine is the kingdom, and the power and the glory for ever and ever, Amen," making it read the same as that of the Roman Catholic Church.

Two hundred able-bodied men who stood at one o'clock in the morning at a bakery breadline in New York were offered jobs if they would call on the Unemployment Bureau of the Police Department next morning. They all promised to do so, but not one of them did.

A reader of Leslie's in Michigan has a deposit in a

Postal Savings Bank on which he receives \$2 interest per year, and says that the other day he had to sign fourteen vouchers to get this interest. He adds "think of the needless jobs furnished by filing and keeping my 14 vouchers instead of one!"

And the people rule!

### THE PLAIN TRUTH

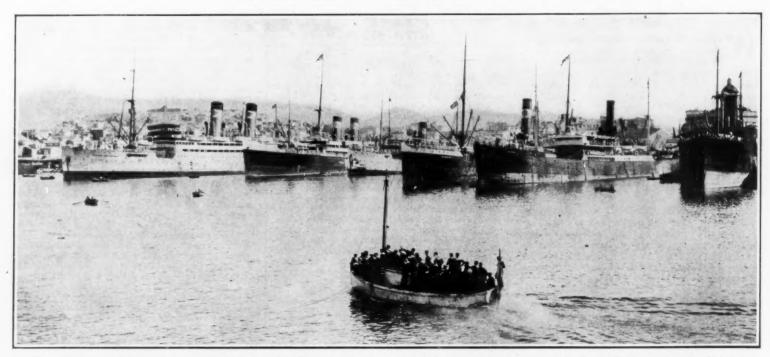
HYPNOTIZED! Discussing the vicious legislation wrung from city, State and national legislators by so-called labor leaders, Mr. Alonzo B. See, in a recent address before the Elevator Manufacturers' Association at Boston, explained the mysterious complaisance of the politician on the ground of "the hallucination, mental aberration, or hypnotism that sometimes comes over communi-ties or countries." Illustrating the serious evils of class legislation, Mr. See said that under the Workmen's Comlegislation, Mr. See said that under the Workmen's Compensation Law in Ohio, if a man received the slightest scratch in a factory, he could sue for \$75,000 damages and levy up to that amount on the contracts of his employer, tie up his business and compel him to make a sattlement with a lawyer, or go into bankruptcy. Mr. See said that "it is reported that at least one firm of lawyers in Cleveland is making fabulous sums by thus bleeding their helpless victims." He added, "Not content with this, the legislators of Ohio passed a law that a man could not insure himself against such attacks." This is a remarkable statement. It furnishes further reason why the business men of this It furnishes further reason why the business men of this country should organize thoroughly in protection of their own interests. In the past they have been very thoughtless in bestowing patronage upon muckraking and socialistic publications whose influence on public opinion has been as harmful as it has been powerful.

LABOR! The workingmen of this country are fair-minded. The majority favor arbitration and are opposed to strikes except when fair-play is denied them. If a referendum could be taken among them by a secret ballot, the vote of the workers would be conclusive as to their fairness of purpose. It is too bad that impudent intruders are permitted to misrepresent the workingmen, to the great detriment of organized labor. Their conduct is doing much to prejudice the public against labor organizations. This was shown in Maine recently by the defeat in the Second Congressional District of Daniel J. McGilli-cuddy, his first defeat since 1910 when he entered Congress. cuddy, his first defeat since 1910 when he entered Congress. Mr. McGillicuddy voted for the so-called eight-hour railroad legislation in Congress recently. He was renominated by the Democrats. Gompers stumped the district for him and the boast was made that he had a corner on the labor vote, but he went down to defeat. The New York Times, which is earnestly supporting President Wilson, makes this comment. It does credit to its fairness and independence. its fairness and independence:

The labor vote is cast just as other votes are cast. Truckling to it. The labor vote is cast just as other votes are cast. Truckling to it, abasing one's party before it, does not win it. The mechanics voted on the issues of the day, just as did the farmers. Mr. Hughes's denunciations of the strike settlement, even his apparent hostility to the eight-hour principle, did not avail to arouse the unions against him. The Congressmen who voted for the strike law did not annex to their following a body of voters voting blindly to reward any one who might coddle them at the expense of the public. The union labor men of Maine are vindicated from this charge made by those who regarded it not as a charge but as a compliment. There is a lesson, too plain to miss, for politicians all over the country.

# WHERE GREECE LOST HER NAVY

BY JAMES H. HARE, STAFF WAR PHOTOGRAPHER FOR LESLIE'S



The vacillating course of Greece with regard to taking sides in the Great War has brought the nation to a state of disorganization bordering on anarchy. The Allies exercise a strict censorship, so that the situation is not fully understood by the outside world, but when it was announced, about the middle of October, that the French naval forces had taken over the Greek navy at Piraeus, the harbor of Athens (pictured above), the downfall of Greece was revealed to the world. King Constantine still persisted in trying to keep Greece neutral, while former Premier Ven-

izelos had set up an independent government in Crete, with the avowed intention of bringing Greece into the war on the Entente side. The population seems to be divided. French marines in Athens were mobbed by pro-German Greeks, while whole regiments of the Greek army have gone over to the Allies. At latest reports the French were strengthening their grip on Athens by sending additional forces of marines there. Greece is bankrupt, her army is disorganized and her navy is in the hands of the French, while war ravages her Macedonian territory.

# BREAKING THROUGH BARBED WIRE



This photograph was made from an Austrian trench somewhere along the East Galician front, while Russian soldiers were endeavoring to rush the position. Their artillery preparation had been insufficient and much of the barbed wire still remained in position. The wire is strung on three parallel rows of posts and has extra length barbs. Some of the men are shown beating down the strands with their rifle butts while others are firing upon the Austrians, who

are, we may be sure, pouring a deadly hail of bullets on the attacking party. Several Russians who have succeeded in getting through the wire have been shot down, and the fourth man from the left is falling backward as the result of being hit. Small actions like this go on almost daily along more than a thousand miles of front, and are never mentioned in the dispatches, but their stories are written red in the death lists and the hospital records.

### LONDON'S LATEST ZEPPELIN RAID

T seemed that all London turned out on Sunday, October 1st, to welcome the band of the Garde Republi-caine, which came over to see and be seen of Londoners, as one of those little courtesies that allies, fighting to the death against a common foe, are so given to exchanging. It wasn't a war crowd that surged around the Lord Mayor's house, where the band was tendered a luncheon, and indeed many people were heard to remark that it was a reminder

of the glories of Derby Day a few years back.

But London has grimmer things to think of than visits from French bands—visits from German Zeppelins, for instance—such as came in the night, a few hours after the great demonstration in honor of the visiting Frenchmen.

Four enemy airships destroyed in a month is a pretty good record for the British air service, and needless to say good record for the British air service, and needless to say there is great jubilation over the bringing down in flames of the super-zeppelin, at Potters Bar, a dozen miles from London, and within a mile of where the remains of the crew of L-21 lie interred. There could not be a more suitable spot for the tragic ending—and there could hardly be found a more inaccessible place for the general public to get to, although that did not prevent hundreds from reaching it, of whom women seemed to be in the majority.

The clear, dark night turned into a wet, dismal day, and the field was a couple of miles from the nearest railroad station. After tramping through seas of mud you flour-

station. After tramping through seas of mud you floun-dered around in the narrow country lanes and were fortuarmy of police that were rushed to the scene, and took possession of all the approaches within a very short time.

The authorities had learned by the previous raids the necessity of keeping the souvenir hunters at a distance

from the wreckage until they had satisfied themselves of its description, and possessed any secrets that it might contain, as to construction, equipment, and armament. Not only were the people kept away from the approaches to the field, but they were held up on the main roads, in the darkness of the early morning, as they wended their way,



LONDON'S ROUSING WELCOME TO ALLIES



" VIVE LA FRANCE"

Thousands assembled in front of the Lord Mayor's house and cheered themselves hoarse while the French guests of the city had luncheon. In the crowd were many women wearing the latest

A few hours later London was watching a Zeppelin raid by night.

# MEN WHO ARE MAKING AMERIC

### A POOR BOY'S MANIA FOR POCKET KNIVES THAT LED TO GREATEST HARDWARE COM-PANY IN THE WORLD--HOW AND WHY E. C. SIMMONS OF ST. LOUIS HAS SUCCEEDED

EDITOR'S NOTE: In this, the fifteenth article of this series, Mr. Forbes tells of one of the most remarkable mercantile careers in America, that of E. C. Simmons, who started by sweeping out a hardware store and ended as head of the biggest business of its kind in the world.

ON'T you want a boy?" "What can you do, my lad?"
"I can do as much as any other boy of my age
—where shall I hang my coat?"
"Well, my boy, if you work as quick as you talk, we can

The boy was Edward C. Simmons; the place, a hardware

store in St. Louis; the time, the last day of 1855.

The boy did work—worked so effectively that he made St. Louis the greatest hardware center on earth, doing more Business than New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston combined; worked so successfully that his house now sells three axes, two pocket knives, and several saws every minute of the year, supplying not only the United States with hardware and cutlery, formerly almost wholly imported from Europe, but disposing annually of thou-sands of dollars' worth in cutlery-manufacturing Britain, as well as in France, Germany, Russia, the Orient, Australia, South Africa, South America and other civilized and semi-civilized parts of the globe; worked so intelli-gently that before many years passed he was employing more traveling salesmen than any other man in America; worked so efficiently that, to handle his output, there was erected, at his chief establishment, the greatest railroad traffic station of the kind ever conceived, capable of loading

The Bethlehem Steel Company is not more exclusively the product of Charles M. Schwab's energy and genius, and the Standard Oil Company is much less the fruit of John D. Rockefeller's individual efforts than the Simmons Hard-ware Company is the creation of one man, E. C. Simmons.

How did he do it?

My answer to that would be: With his heart as much as with his head.

He put himself—his personality—into the nursing and developing of the business. He infused humanness into all his activities and into all his salesmen. Among his coworkers he inspired love; among his customers, something beyond respect-affection, even.

### HAD VISION WHEN IT WAS RARE

Then, too, he had vision at a time—half a century ago—when vision was rare among American business men. He was clear-eyed enough to see the buyer's side of a transaction as well as the seller's, and to grasp the now common-place idea that a satisfied customer is the best asset. He was the first to teach the salesman not to let his interest in a customer stop with the question, "How many goods can I sell him?" but to do everything possible to contribute to that merchant's success and prosperity. Often Simmons men render invaluable services to retailers, esperolly those just starting in business. He originated the epigram: "A jobber's first duty is to help his customers to prosper," which has become a recognized principle of trade. He could foresee trends and tendencies of the future—and he was optimistic enough, alert enough, pro-gressive enough to become a pioneer in blazing the new trails called for by the never-ceasing evolution of mankind

When I asked Mr. Simmons who could give me an insight into his early business methods—the laying of the founda-tion is always the part that most interests me, since it is usually the most illuminating—he referred me to whom

A man who served in his employ for many years and then became one of his most aggressive and successful competitors!

Any man who, near the close of life's day—Mr. Simmons is 77—can intrust the describing of his character, his methods and his reputation to an old competitor must surely have a clear conscience and a clean record.

Mr. Simmons has. But don't jump at the idea that in the early days business morals and business practices were on as high a plane as they are to-day, or that Mr. Simmons was too sanctimo-

as they are to-day, or that Mr. Simmons was too sanctimo-nious, too punctilious, too high-minded to enter the rough-and-tumble of the business fray, and play the game accord-ing to the questionable rules then in force. Oh, no, he was no mollycoddle. Catch-as-catch-can was the only motto or mode business then knew. Truthfulness, money-back-if-you're-not-satisfied, fair prices—such re-finements of trade are all modern. Mr. Simmons did his share in ushering them in a generation ago. His career covers both the old and the new era.

BY B. C. FORBES

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He was born in Frederick, Maryland, on September 21, 1839, of Philadelphia ancestors, and trekked to St. Louis when a young lad. He had a mania for pocket knives, and no friend or acquaintance had one that he had not exam-ined minutely. So, when he was turned into the world, at 16, to look for a job it was natural that he should apply at a store where they sold knives—that of Child-Pratt & where the colloquy which opens this article occurred.

E. C. SIMMONS

It was the largest wholesale hardware store in St. Louis, and his first weeks were devoted to taking all the goods from the shelves, dusting them and putting them back again. His pay was \$3 a week, or, to be exact, he served under a three-year agreement, calling for a salary of the first year, \$200 the second, and \$300 the third. did the dusting so thoroughly that the boss complimented him, and promoted him to be an errand boy. Every opportunity found him familiarizing himself with the stock. His love for pocket knives in particular, and cutlery in general. had thus early begun to pave the way for the Simmons Hardware Company, owners and operators of the largest pocket knife factory in the world.

By the time his apprenticeship ended he was able to com-and a better position with another firm, Wilson, Levering & Waters, his theory being that with this smaller house he could make his work and personality tell sooner and more effectively. He had not been there many weeks when this conversation occurred:

### WANTED TO DO MORE WORK

"Mr. Levering, will you please let me carry the store key?" This key, by the way, was one of the old-fashioned sort, nearly a foot long.

What do you want to carry the key for?" demanded

the boss gruffly. "Because the porter doesn't come down early enough. I want to do more work.

"What time does the porter get down?"
"Half-past seven."

What time do you want to get down?"

"Half-past six.

"Well, if you feel that way about it, you may carry the ey—but you w.il soon get tired of it."
He didn't. Young Simmons had already sensed Oppor-

He didn't. Young Simmons had already sensed Opportunity. There were no salesmen in those days to go to buyers; buyers had to go to the sellers. Nor were there any railroads. The boats on which merchants came to town landed at night, and the four principal hotels in St. Louis were all within three blocks of the store. The wide-awake young clerk, a very early riser himself, had noticed that country merchants, unable to sleep because of the that country merchants, unable to sleep because of the city noises, often got up between five and six o'clock and walked around sight-seeing. Simmons figured that if he had the store open some of them might drop in—and the early bird would catch the worm.

The very first morning a Missourian stopped to look at a pile of grindstones at the front door. Simmons went out

and greeted him with an affable "Good-morning!" The Missourian was not averse to talking, and the enterprising young clerk diplomatically told him how this was the first morning of an experiment he had conceived and how anxious he was to make it a success.

Before the porter or anyone else came to start work, Wilson, Levering & Waters had sold a sizable bill of goods to the Missourianand continued to sell him regularly for

many years.

many years.

The sign over the door by-and-by was changed to read:
"Waters, Simmons & Company." From this grew the
Simmons Hardware Company.

How the Simmons Hardware business, starting humbly, has been built up to its present proportions, with
buildings totaling enough to swallow up the great Singer
Building of New York, is the main theme of this story.

Mr. Simmons early learned to handle both hardware and human hearts. He knew how to grapple both coworkers and customers to his heart "with hooks of steel." It was he who first introduced traveling salesmen in the business and for years he employed more than any other enterprise in the country—he has over 500 to-day. How he has taught those salesmen; how he has fathered them, enthused them, developed them and rewarded them reflects his characterand his genius.

He was and is an Optimist—with a capital O. He con-He was and is an Optimist—with a capital O. He continually writes and sends out letters of encouragement and every week sends out a long personal chat to the whole force—the Simmons weekly letter was in reality the first "house magazine" in our annals. It breathes optimism; it sparkles with wit and wisdom; it provides "small talk" for salesmen to use when meeting buyers; it supplies selling arguments; it gives the men helpful advice on life and morals without ever flavoring of goody-goodyism; it is never a cold business document, but a delightful letter from home; a welcome, cheering message from a large-hearted father who is seeking to aid his sons in making their way in the world.

"How we used to look forward to that weekly letter," one of the veteran ex-salesmen recently told me. more than Mr. Simmons can ever know to keep some of us straight when we were away from home for six months or even a year at a stretch. A lot of us stopped drinking be-cause of his advice to us. He also taught us that trickiness wouldn't last, and that honesty would win out

### BRACING UP SALESMEN

"He stimulated us wonderfully. After the 1873 panic, trade went to pieces. We salesmen were disheartened; we felt like giving up trying to do business. I well remember how Mr. Simmons, in his letters, related to us the old story of the two frogs that fell into a basin of milk and couldn't climb out, and how one gave up trying and was drowned, but the other kept on kicking and trying until its efforts churned the milk into butter and enabled it to jump out without any more difficulty! That put heart into every

Every Christmas he had all us salesmen at dinner at his home home—there were nearer 50 than 500 of us then—and also helped to bind us close to him. He never did the boss act; he was just one of us, our elder brother, anxious to help us to get on."

His salesmen keep Mr. Simmons informed of what is

going on among customers. A death has always brought from him a letter that was not a formality, but a genuine message straight from the heart—Mr. Simmons being one of the best of letter-writers. He has always found time for acts of thoughtfulness, largely because he has been, as he says, "an early riser"—a pointer that he would pass on with the most cordial endorsement to all who aspire to ss in any field.

In former times, when it was the custom of merchants to come to St. Louis regularly to buy their season's supplies, Mr. Simmons personally welcomed them to the Simmons Hardware Company, and always showed them little but telling kindnesses. His desk was always full of acceptable little gifts, often novelties brought from Paris and other European cities. On rising to go a visitor was often handed a souvenir—and on opening it when he got home would be astounded to find his name engraved on it. Mr. Simmons had quietly written the visitor's name on a slip of paper, with other necessary instructions, and the work was done while the conversation was going on. This never fails to make a hit. To this day he spends much thought on the art of how best to entertain visiting merchants; he knows the likes, the tastes and the interests of most of them and he sees to it that their stay under

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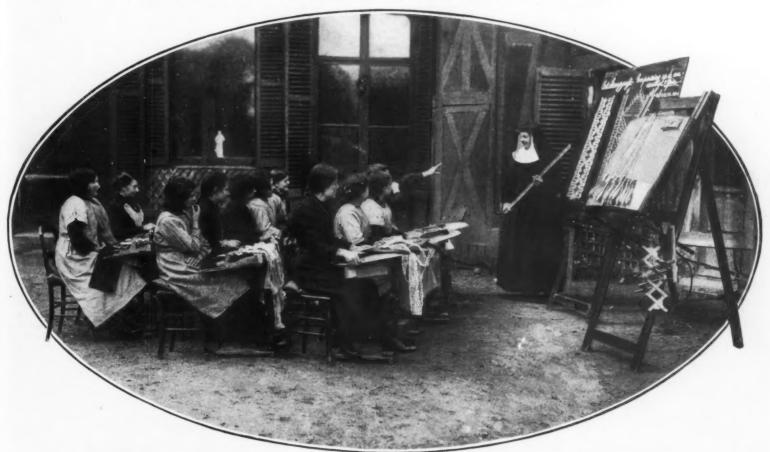
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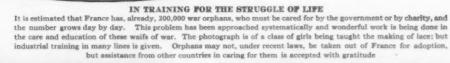
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# FRANCE HAS 200,000 WAR ORPHANS

FROM DONALD C. THOMPSON, STAFF WAR PHOTOGRAPHER FOR LESLIE'S







AMERICAN MILLIONS TO HELP THE NEEDY

In New York City, recently, an organization of which many of the most prominent people in the country are members, was formed to help care for French orphans, such as the girl in this photograph. It is known as The American Society for the Relief of French War Orphans, and proposes to carry on one of the most gigantic philanthropic enterprises in history. During a 15-year period \$130,000,000 is to be raised and expended in the work. The society's offices are at 44 Wall Street. It will have 34 directors, all men of national prominence.



TWICE DESOLATED BY WAR

Twice desolated by war.

Not only has France an army of fatherless children to care for, but many old people who have been driven from their homes.

These women from northern France are refugees in Paris. They were driven from their homes in 1870 also by the Prussians. Bot'athoof them have grandsons in the French army. They are devote classes, on charity for food and clothing, and are too old se labor vote nor lish themselves in their devastation man. Most voters as Mr. Hughes recently said:

# THE TREND OF PUBLIC OPINION

BY CHARLTON BATES STRAYER



THE TOLL OF WOUNDED TAKEN IN THE BRITISH ADVANCE

where the British wounded were A field dressing station one of the m e many engage-ore have fallen. up the Battle

NOTABLE contribution to

just outside of the firing zone, and when an advan

WHY REELECT

campaign literature is the prize editorials in the Phila-WILSON? delphia Public Ledger's g contest on "Why Wilson Should Be Reelected" Why Hughes Should Be Elected." Chester S. Chester S. Lord, formerly managing editor of the New York Sun, and John A. Sleicher, Editor of Leslie's Weekly, were the Judges of 329 Hughes editorials submitted, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York and Professor Henry Jones Ford of Princeton University judged the 459 editorials in support of President Wilson. The first prize for the Wilson editorial was won by Ernest F. Boddington, of the editorial staff of the Philadelphia North American, who believes the President should be reelected because of platform promises which have been fulfilled under Mr. Wilson's leadership. He mentions the progressive legislation of the past four years which his opponents are careful to avoid even hint of desire to undo: the extension of the Parcel Post, the Rural Credits Act, the Child Labor bill, the Tariff Board. Unable to dispute this record, opponents of the President "focus their fury on the manner in which the foreign affairs of the country have been administered." Colonel Roosevelt charges the President with being a "mollycoddle" who "pussyloots" in addressing foreign powers. Colonel Harvey declares that the President's notes to Germany have been truculent enough to make war over and over again, and that it has only been avoided by the kaiser acting in his own interest. The voter is asked to punish the President for these contradictory reasons because he "merely obtains results." Not forgetting that the United States "were born in the agony of revolution," President clings to the principles upon which the Republic was founded and believes that "Mexico has the right to work out its own salvation." Finally, the spiritual and socia' awakening of our country finds in Woodrow Wilson "its typification and its embodiment," a "100 per cent. Pres dent" whom the nation needs to retain in office.

THE winner of the first prize for the Hughes editorial was Robert Webster Jones, chief editorial writer, Pittsburgh Chronicle - Telegraph. Mr. Jones finds in the extraordinary efficiency, fidelity and courage which Mr. Hughes has demonstrated as a public servant an "excellent reason" for electing him President, ner ho but says ' the point it is necessary to hammer home is tha Mr. Hughes would be a better President than Mr. Wilson. Declaring that four years of misrule have brought about a "combination of undesirable and even dangerous conditions which nothing but a change of administration will rectify," Mr. Jones enumerates the leading counts in the indictment as follows: Our humiliation in the eyes of the world through President Wilson's failure to protect the lives and property of our citizens; the imposition of "oppressive and irritating taxes, entirely unwarranted in time of peace," and the rejection of a protective tariff as the logical and least oppressive method of raising the revenue made necessary by the administration's extravagance. A readjustment of the tariff on the sound, protective principle is necessary of the tariff on the sound, protective principle is necessary to secure our economic independence. President Wilson's "vacillating, self-contradictory" course toward Mexico has incurred "the hatred of its people and the contempt of our own." Mr. Hughes proposes a Mexican policy of "firmness and consistency." The principle of civil service has been flouted to make room for "deserving Democrats." President Wilson's yielding to the demands of the railroad brotherhoods in which he surrendered the principle of arbi-

tration in industrial disputes and dictated "rapid-fire legislation" to Congress is contrasted with Mr. Hughes's declaration, "I stand for the principle of fair, thorough arbitration, and for legislation on facts." The peculiarity of Mr. Hughes's platform rhetoric, says Mr. Jones, is the oft-repeated phrase "I stand for" this or that principle or policy, whereas no one knows what the President really stands for. In closing Mr. Jones argues that the country should turn to Mr. Hughes as a "true Republican, true



Progressive, and above all a true and typical American, in place of Mr. Wilson who has given the country "a academic, anaemic, theoretic, epistolary, and dangerously experimental, administration."

NO solution of the railroad problem can be had so long as the roads are ONE MASTER

FOR RAILROADS subject to the conflicting regulation of the Federal Government and forty-eight States. The passage of the 8-hour law settled a threatened strike, but did not solve the railroad problem. As chairman Walter D. Hines of the Santa Fe Railroad pointed out in an address before the Investment Bankers' Association at Cincinnati, the railroads have been left in a position "full of danger to the public and full of discouragement to the prospective investor." The practical, constructive suggestions of Mr. Hines include single regulation of rates and wages by a Federal Commission, and legislation by which the power to issue stocks and bonds will be derived from the nation and the method of their issue will be supervised by the Federal Government. As matters now stand, prospective purchasers of railroad securities have no assurance that their value may not be seriously affected or wiped out by the action of State legislatures or commissioners. Just previous to the stimulus of the war, railroad finances were at a low ebb. In 1915 there was less new railroad construction than in any year since the War between

the States. The total of new railroad securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange that year was \$693,000,000. Only \$91,000,000 of this was for new work, the balance being for the refunding of old securities. Out of this small sum for new construction less than \$13,000,000 was secured through the issuance of railroad stock, the balance being in bonds or notes. This low-water mark of railroad finances, in which purchasers of railroad securities preferred to be creditors of the railroads instead of partners, has been temporarily remedied by the prosperity that has come through abnormal war trade. When the war prosperity has passed there is danger of a sudden collapse of the railroads to the conditions of 1915. Chairman Frank Trumbull of the C.& O. Railroad points out that nowhere else in the world do railroads have the handicap of so many conflicting masters, because of which "millions upon millions of dollars which ought to be saved for somebody are going over the dam every year." Whoever is elected President something should be done to assure Federal control of railroads.

POLITICS IN

ADAMSON LAW political expediency prompted his support of the 8-hour law. Color is given to this charge when one sees the railroad brotherhoods openly

opposing Mr. Hughes, and notes an editorial written by President Garretson of the Brotherhood of Railway President Garretson of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, sent out simultaneously from Brotherhood headquarters and from the Publicity Bureau of the Democratic National Committee. While helping to solidify the votes of the Brotherhood in favor of Mr. Wilson, such tactics, it is thought by many, will also make votes against the President. William J. Pinkerton, President of the Railway Workers' Non-Partisan Association, and a member of Lodge 752 of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen of Chicago, has met the appeal of President Lee of the Brotherhood to support President Wilson by a letter addressed to the 16,000 members of his organization, all of Brotherhood to support President Wilson by a letter addressed to the 16,000 members of his organization, all of whom are brotherhood men, attacking the 8-hour law. Mr. Pinkerton declares it has placed the unions in the hands of the politicians, and the law makes possible abrogation of all present working agreements and benefits gained through collective bargaining. Judge Robert S. Lovett, head of the Union Pacific Railway, recognizes the President's estimates the 8-hours president working the 8-hours president with the second president working the 8-hours president who have not because the second president who have president which have been president which the second president which we have the second presi President's action in the 8-hour controversy to be a mistake, but strongly supports Mr. Wilson, because he has "more really great achievements to his credit than most Presidents who have preceded him." Division terminals with freight yards, engine houses and repair shops representing a large investment of money are now located about 100 miles apart. Neither side expects the divisions to be shortened. The railroad officials say that the trainmen are not looking for a shorter day, but simply more overtime and higher pay. The trainmen reply that by cutting down the length of trains and running faster, a hundred-mile run could be made in eight hours instead of ten. But economy in moving freight has come through lengthening the trains. If the number of cars of a train is to be cut to one-half and the number of crews doubled, this will mean a great increase in expense to the railroads and will ultimately have to be borne by the public. A country banker, pointing out that the shorter hours of city employment have already drawn thousands to the cities so that the problem of labor has now become serious with farmers, declares that a general 8-hour day in town and city employments and in transportation would make the shortage of farm labor still more acute, and by cutting down the country's food production. add to the already high cost of living.

# WATCHING THE NATION'S BUSINESS

BY THOMAS F. LOGAN, LESLIE'S WEEKLY BUREAU. WASHINGTON. D. C.



A CONGREGATION ALONG THE MEXICAN BORDER

ne First Wisconsin Infantry at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., was urch service held by the chaplain. While some troops are order others are being sent to take their places. Secretary

recently, as saying that conditions the National Guard on the border break in northern Mexico soon.

SHIFTING VIEWS ON

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HE American government has taken two different attitudes with reference to the question whether sub-SUBMARINE WAR marine warfare can be made effective and yet comply with international law. In the so-called "ultimatum" to Ger-many, which brought forth the modification of orders to German submarine commanders, President Wilson said in the note of April 18, 1916: "It has become painfully evident to it (the American government) that the position which it took at the very outset is inevitable, namely, the use of submarines for the destruction of an enemy's commerce is of necessity, because of the very character of the vessels employed and the method of attack which their employment of course involves, utterly incompatible with the principles of humanity and the long-established and incontrovertible right of neutrals and the immunities of non-combatants." At another time, May 6, 1915, the American government called attention to the fact that the chief objection to attacks by submarines was to be found in the "practical impossibility of employing submarines in the "practical impossibility of employing submarines in the destruction of commerce without disregarding those rules of fairness, reason, justice and humanity, which all modern opinion regards as imperative." Yet, while that direct note was written by Bryan, on July 21, 1915, Mr. Lansing in a note to Germany said: "The events of the past two months clearly indicate that it is possible and practicable to conduct such submarine operations as have the restriction the action of the imperial German payer. characterized the action of the imperial German navy within the so-called war zone in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulated warfare. The whole world has looked with interest and with increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of that possibility by German naval commanders. It is manifestly possible, therefore, to lift the whole method of submarine warfare above the criticism which it has aroused and remove the chief causes of offense." Apparently the Administration has gone back to the view of July 21, 1915, as differentiated from the views expressed in May, 1915, and later in April, 1916.

PAMPERING THE GREAT BRITAIN is now spending \$25,350,000 a day to keep the war going. She has spent \$15,660,000,000 since its start.

Germany's total expenditures have now reached \$13,800,-000,000. These two nations have spent for war purpose \$29,540,000,000, an amount greater than the total value of all agricultural crops. In fact, \$29,000,000,000 would buy the entire agricultural output, all the existing telegraph and telephone systems, all the railroads and their equipments, with the street railways thrown in. The value of the total agricultural products of the United States is about \$5,250,000,000, the railroads about \$16,000,000,000, the street railways \$4,500,000,000, and the telephone and telegraph systems about \$1,250,000,000.

WHEN THE ALLIES

CLOSE THEIR MARKETS

CUrrent year the exports of the United States have aggre-

gated \$3,435,000,000, thus surpassing all records. Great Britain was our best customer taking \$1,207,751,000, and France came next with \$554, 475,000. Everybody knows that war orders have crowded our factories with work, our railroads with freight and lifted the prices of cotton, corn and every product of our farms and factories, but when it comes to an end, who will fill the shops with orders, pay freight to railroads and

IN eight months of the

remunerative prices for cotton, corn, farm products and the output of our mines? The sudden slump in the stock market on the mere rumor of peace tells its story of what may happen after the war. When the abnormal war demand ceases, our best customers will strive to sell and not to buy. With lower wages and longer hours of work, they can sell at lower prices than we. It is well for this country to realize that the bulk of its present enormous export trade is being done with the Allies, who lately entered into an agreement to close their markets after the war. into an agreement to close their markets after the war to the Central Powers, and neutrals also may find it hard to enter, since even Great Britain has been converted to the idea of a protective tariff.

FLIRTING WITH
THE GERMAN VOTE

Is it any wonder that the campaign managers are making valiant efforts to get the German vote? In the State of Illinois, for instance, at the last census there were 319,199 residents who were born in Germany. Illinois, Pennsylvania, New



" COME BACK "ERE AND FIGHT ME ON ME OWN GROUND!"

York, Ohio and Wisconsin will contribute largely to the victory of the next President. New York had 436,911 Germans at the last census, while Ohio had 175,000, Pennsylvania 195,000 and Wisconsin 233,334. The politicians count one voter to every five persons listed. In Illinois, however, it is calculated that there is a German vote of 100,000. This explains the significance of the recent controversy over the statement that Victor Ridder had supplied some friendly comment for one of the speeches of Mr. Hughes. Mr. Hughes writes his own speeches and speaks his own mind. The counter-charge that Senator Stone of Missouri told a group of Germans that President Wilson's utterances on hyphenism were merely political and that his notes to Germany were not to be taken seriously hardly deserves any more consideration. Senator Stone has been trying to get the German vote tion. Senator Stone has been trying to get the German vote for Wilson, but he is not making any incautious statements.

MEXICO'S FRIGHTFUL WAR BILL

GREAT BRITAIN has \$5,250,000,000 invested south of the Rio Grande and in the West Indies. Her

investment in Mexico alone is over the \$2,000,000,000 mark. The United States has investments in Mexico mark. The United States has investments in Mexico approximating the same figure. Many of the mines and approximating the same figure. Many of the filmes and oil wells of American interests have been closed down as a result of the watchful waiting policy. Considerable foreign property has been confiscated. There are literally thousands of smaller bills against the Mexican government for destruction of stores, banks and other property and the unlawful taking of life. The whole bill against Mexico finally is likely to total closer to a billion than half a billion dollars. The foreign claims already listed reach the enormous total of \$400,000,000. The claims of Great Britain alone will reach to \$100,000,000, while the claims of the United States amount to \$125,000,000. Spain probably will be next in line, with a bill of \$75,000,000, while Germany, France and other countries will divide the balance. Mexico, as a result of the watchful waiting policy, long since went into bankruptcy

TRADING IN
HUMAN HAIR
China. In 1910 this trade reached its highest level, the

United States alone buying such hair to the value of \$695,137 direct, in addition to a large amount which went by
way of Europe. The preparation of hair in various stages
became one of the leading industries of Hong Kong. New
York took nearly all the long lengths of hair. This is vouched for by American Consul General George E. Anderson, at Hong Kong. The demand in Europe was for short lengths, stubs, combings and wastes. With the advent of the war this European demand has fallen away, and the changing styles in the United States have cut down the demand from New York.

GOMPERS APPOINTED
TO THE ARMY BOARD
War Department, there would have been general approval

of the effort to balance the committee by having a fair-minded labor man as a member of it. It is doubtful whether the appointment of Sam Gompers will be popular. whether the appointment of Sam Gompers will be popular. Mr. Gompers has frequently tried to create the impression that he controls the labor vote. If it is true that the labor vote can be controlled at elections, then it is a fair deduction that Mr. Gompers is not as popular with the rank and file as he seems to think, because, if organized labor has real influence at the polls, there is no other explanation of Mr. Gompers's inglorious defeat when he ran as a delegate to the constitutional convention in New York, and claimed to control the 600,000 New York members of his Federation of Labor. As a matter of fact, there is a great deal of buncombe about classified votes. A man may be a Jew, a German and a laborer and yet one party may claim him in the labor vote, another claim him in the German vote, and another in the Jewish vote. The same is true of Catholics, business men, and all other of the so-called vote classes. There is ample evidence that neither the labor vote nor any other can be delivered by any one man. Most voters think for themselves, and as Mr. Hughes recently said: "The best friend of labor is the friend of justice."

# THE WORLD OF SPORT



ANOTHER CASEY IN THE LIMELIGHT

ANOTHER CASEY IN THE LIMELIGHT

Despite the fact that the Harvard team warminus six of its regular players when it clashed recently with North Carolina, three touchdowns from which goals were kicked netted the Crimson 21 points. As their rivals failed to score, the result partly atoned for the fiasco of the previous week when the Cambridge eleven was humbled by Tufts to the tune of a 7-3 score. Eddie Casey, the old Exeter star, was the hero of the Harvard victory because of his wonderful open field running. He made one run of 40 yards through the line which enabled his team to make its second touchdown.

### THE UP-TO-DATE LANCELOT

In days of old, so we are told, Each knight was bold and scrappy: He'd boast about his lady's charms, But ne'er was really happy Unless some rival roustabout. In rude terms of derision, Would force a joust with sword or axe By gibing his decision.

But in the present high-brow age But in the present high-brow age
Our custom is much better,
E'en though our lust for fight and gore
We don't unduly fetter.
Instead of coat of mail and axe,
When modern heroes battle,
They use the elinch or uppercut.
Their opponents to rattle.
A tackle high, or one quite low,
Can bring about destruction;
Effective quite, though more polite,
You'll find our modern ruction. BY ED A. GOEWEY (THE OLD FAN)



# THE WHIP WINS BRYN MAWR CHALLENGE CUP

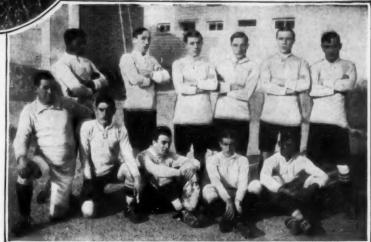
CHALLENGE CUP
The Bryn Mawr Challenge Cup, the gift of
Charles E. Coxe, finally became the permanent possession of Miss Constance Vauclain,
when, at the recent Bryn Mawr Horse
Show, she won the trophy for the third time
in succession with her chestnut mare, The
Whip. As in the previous competitions, this
splendid animal outclassed the field.



TO SMILE Joseph J. Lannin, president of Joseph J. Lannin, president of the Boston American League club, congratulating his manager, Bill Carrigan, just before the conclusion of the final game of the recent World's series, when it was evident that the Red Sox would win the 1916 championship. This team also won the great baseball classic in 1903, 1912 and 1915. After this contest Carrigan announced officially his retirement as manager. The Boston The Boston Carrigan announced officially his retirement as manager. The Boston Carrigan announced officially his retirement as manager. The Boston Carrigan announced officially his retirement as manager.

announced officially his retirement as manager. The Boston victory was anticipated by all veteran "dopesters," but the playing of the Superbas was a distinct disappointment to their admirers. However, the series was a success, 162,859 persons paying \$385,590 to witness the five games. The Red Sox players received \$97,756; the Brooklyn players, \$65,170; each club, \$92,052, and the national commission, \$38,559. Total receipts in 1915, \$320,361, and attendance, 143,351.





SOUTH AMERICA'S FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS Most persons "up north," without looking into the matter, believe that practically every country lying below the southern boundary of the United States is so intolerably hot that high-class athletics are out of the question. This supposition is contrary to fact. Here is the Uruguayian team, South American football champions, who recently bested elevens from Brazil, Argentina and Chile at Buenos Aires at the centenary celebration of Argentine independence. Incidentally, baseball also is meeting with favor in many South American countries.

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# PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT



CHARM TO THE RESCUE Senorita Carmen Tapia, the Mrs. Vernon Castle of Mexico, might be Vernon Castle of Mexico, might be one of the reasons why boys leave home and go to war in Mexico. She is the sister of Senora Obregon (to the right) and her dance was the feature of a performance, on the day of the Feast of St. Francis, for the benefit of the starving Mexicans of Sonora.



CAPTURED A GENERAL CAPTURED A GENERAL

"Shoot if you must," General Obregon
is reported to have quoted, and they
lived happily ever after. The lady
disguised as Pocahontas is the wife of
the Minister of War of the Carranza
government. It was General Obregon
who, in his conference at El Paso,
Texas, May 4th, with General Hugh
L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the United
States Army, demanded the withdrawal of the American troops from
Mexico. They are still there.



HOLDS INTERESTS OF PEACE AND WAR

HOLDS INTERESTS OF PEACE AND WAR

When Ambassador James W. Gerard was arriving in New York, October 10th, for his vacation, John Brinckerhoff Jackson was hard at work in the Blue Room of the Gerard mansion in Berlin. Mr. Jackson has spent 29 years in American diplomatic service and is at present an envoy assigned to assist with the great volume of work which the embassy in Berlin is handling. As the embassy represents England, Japan and Serbia in the Germanejutal, Mr. Jackson has to attend to all the correspondence relative to the German' prisoners who were natives of these countries. At the request of the German government he investigated prison camp conditions of England and suggested means for the betterment of the condition of the prisoners.



WOUNDED BUT UNDAUNTED

WOUNDED BUT UNDAUNTED
Lieutenant Zinovi Pechkoff, who is the son of the
Russian author, Maxim Gorky (the Russian
system of naming sons is unfathomable), is a
member of the French Foreign Legion. In May,
1915, when he lost his right arm at Givenchy he
was invalided out of the Legion but after a little
vacation in Italy, lecturing about the war, he
re-enlisted. As he speaks almost every European
language, he was to be sent to Saloniki as an
interpreter for General Sarrail, in command of
the Allies' polyglot forces there, but his health
could not stand the climate. At present he is
visiting in the United States.



A CHINESE SUFFRAGETTE A CHINESE SUFFRAGETTE
The first Chinese woman to register for the San Francisco primaries was Mrs. See Tong King Chong, whose late husband was the first senator of the Chinese Colonies of the United States to the Chinese Republic. Perhaps it is because we and the Orientals do things in opposite ways or perhaps it is because of the innate perversity in some women that Mrs. Chong raises her left hand to take the oath. her left hand to take the oath



HIS WORK IS CATCHING GERMS

Mayor Curley of Boston has appointed Aloy Soong, aged 29, as a bacteriologist in the Health Department. He is a graduate of Rhode Island State College and also studied at Yale. He is the first Chinese to win a city position in Boston.



A NORTH CAROLINA JUNO

A number of artists, almost a jury, have agreed that Mrs.Samuel Taylor Dorsett, the daughter of a North Carolina mountaineer farmer, is the perfect model for the figure of Juno. perfect model for the figure of Juno. As Panama her figure was on the diplomas awarded by the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Her figure was reproduced by Paul Bartlett in the new House of Representatives' pediment and the mural paintings of S. Y. Turner in the new Wisconsin State capitol present her. Here is a family of large people; she is one inch short of six feet and perfectly proportioned.

# THE CAMPAIGN'S

THOUGHTS FROM WILSON, HUGHES AND ROOM



MR. HUGHES ON PROTECTION In one of his recent addresses the Republican candidate for President declared: "I propose that we shall protect American labor against the labor of other countries that is paid on a lower wage scale."



"JUST PLAIN AMERICANS"

Before a great audience in Milwaukee, Mr. Hughes said: "We have no unstated purposes. We are just plain Americans. Nobody can embarrass me by talking about Americanism. I am not for this nation or that nation. I am for the United States first, last and all the time, without regard to another consideration."

And again he said: "I am for the maintenance of American rights throughout the world, without fear, unflinchingly, in regard to American lives, American property and American commerce."



LABOR VOTE UNFETTERED

UNFETTERED
When Mr. Hughes's special
train stopped in a Chicago
railroad yard an Illinois
Central engineer penciled
this note as he sat in his
cab, and sent it to the
candidate in the train nearby: "Gompers can't deliver my vote and he can't
deliver the votes of the
other men who are for the
best interests of the old
U. S. A."



ROOSEVE

THE COLON

THE

THE COLON

Colonel Theodore Roosevel
finish of the presidential cam
"I come here to advocate th
is a straightforward, sincere
he says and who expresses is
suffered for three and a half
promise can never be taken
that he means to put it into
he kept the country out of a
made for either Washington
Wilson has put us into sew
never finished any one of th
the whole busine

Colonel Roosevelt says: "There are down on the Mexico in Mexico under Scott and Taylor combined in our war will But we have not secured what follows a wise, righteous, said: "Instead of speaking softly and carrying a big stick

ekly.

# HIRLWIND FINISH

LIT, THE NATIONAL FIGURES IN THE ELECTION 008



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CHOICE OF WAR OR PEACE

President Wilson, in an address at his summer home near Long Branch, N. Jr., said: "There is only one choice as against peace and that is war. Some supporters of that party, a very great body of the supporters of that party, a very great body of the supporters of that party, outspokenly declare that they want war, so that the certain prospect of the success of the Republican party is that we shall be drawn, in one form or another, into the embroilments of the European war, and that to the south of us the force of the United States will be used to produce in Mexico the kind of law and order which some American investors in Mexico consider most to their advantage."



FIGHT FOR SOMETHING WORTH WHILE At Omaha President Wilson declared: "When you are asked, 'Aren't you willing to fight?" reply yes but you are waiting for something worth fighting for."



e several speeches near the At Emporia, Kan., he said: on of Mr. Hughes because he secriul man who means what ming by his deeds. We have det the sway of a man whose blishing even a presumption Wilson claims credit because his is a claim that cannot be be sools. It is not true. Mr. soble little wars, but he has at the end he always leaves done over again."

THE RING

OLON

coosevel tial cam cate the sincere resses is a halfy taken it into do out of a hington ato sevel e of the

Mexica war wit ateous, ig stick SHARD

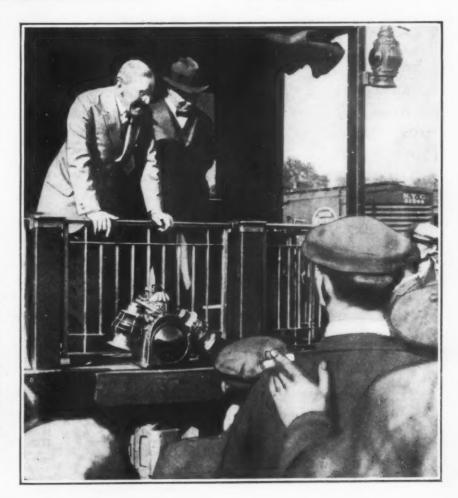
at present more than ten times as many men as were

We have had all the bloodshed and expense of war.

Wer-peace." Of the European situation the Colonel
at Wilson spoke bombastically and carried a dishrag."

REVOLUTION IS
RIGHT

In speaking of Mexican
affairs Mr. Wilson declared: "Some of the
leaders of the revolution
may often have been mistaken and violent and selfish, but the revolution
itself was inevitable and
right \*\* \*So long as the
power of recognition rests
with me the government of
the United States will refuse to extend the hand of
welcome to anyone who
obtains power in a sister
republic by treachery and
violence."





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Desk F

THE CENTURY, 353 Fourth Ave., New York

# GUARDIAN ANGELS OF FRANCE

BY MARIAN BONSALL DAVIS

THERE is a studio in the heart of the Latin Quarter in Paris where the modeling tools that used to form exquisite petits bronzes have been shoved to the wall to make room for the paraphernalia of small blue bags—of no picturesqueness whatsoever.

But on Sunday morning at the Gare du Nord, as the soldiers who have been on permission leave again for the front, the gates which are locked to all but military authority swing open in official welcome to a young American artist and her small blue

She is our own Marie Louise Brent, a name well known to Paris artists and to those who follow with eagerness the exhibi-tions of the Salon. Though she was educa-ted in Italy and Switzerland, and spent her art-student days at the Colarossi, she calls Columbus, Ohio, home. Now, sometimes in the most round-about ways, "folks from Columbus, Ohio, home. Now, sometimes in the most round-about ways, "folks from home," not only in Ohio, but unknown friends in widely scattered States, hear of the blue bags and send checks that still more of them may be filled. So that in a way that must bring to mind the widow's cruse, some thousands of bags have started on their Sunday morning journeys to the stockings, a handkerchief, a tinned pate.



OFF FOR THE FRONT

cruse, some thousands of bags have started on their Sunday morning journeys to the trenches around Verdun.

Every blue bag carries a card with the crossed flags of France and the United have been extra gifts. Once came in fairy-



CIGARETTES FOR THE SOLDIERS Miss Brent (in the foreground) distributing tobacco to soldiers who are on their way to the trenches.

for this young American girl carries the bags as a messenger from her own country. And to the military authorities at the Gare du they represent an international

States, in colors, and these words: "With the best wishes of your friends of the United States," and below, in capital letters, "Vive la France!"

No name goes with it—just the greeting; with the tricolor ribbon.

You remember in the movies, how the

troop trains go out, arms waving from the windows, helmets swung, salutes given, the long length of the train. It is just like that long length of the train. It is just like that in reality, only infinitely sadder. Because, when you stand close enough to a man to put a blue bag into his hands, you see the lines that have come prematurely in a young face; you see written on countenances the sacred things that you do not think of putting into words.

Now, at the beginning of the third year.

putting into words.

Now, at the beginning of the third year of war, a depart for the front is a different thing than it was two years ago. Every man going to the trenches has been there before. His eyes have seen the unspeakable. He knows his chances. Death is the thing that is spoken of lightly. Mutilated, blind helplessness is not. But as the train pulls out the faces smile as they smiled on their first depart, the arms swing the blue steel helmets that have gone through fire—but there is a that have gone through fire-but there is a

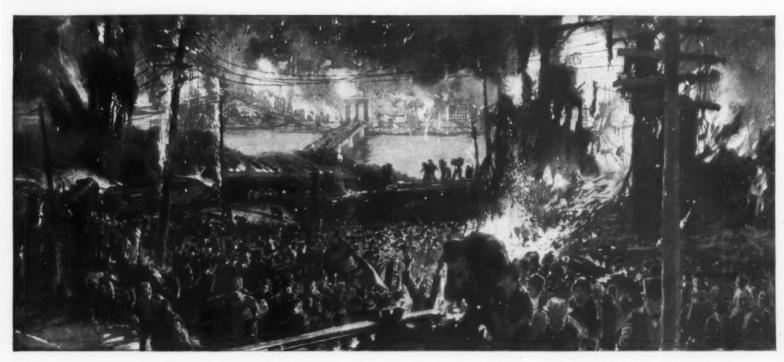
difference.

It would be a wonderful thing if everyone of us in the United States could have the experience of placing one of these small blue bags in the hands of a French soldier on depart—see that flash of gratitude from the French spirit that quickens to every cour-

(Continued on page 496)



THEY HAVE LOOKED UPON DEATH end of their brief furk



# A Rubberless World

I MAGINE this world suddenly deprived of rubber! Fires, now quenched by the use of rubber-lined fire hose, would feast on cities.

Gardens would shrivel up.

More than half the wheels of industry would stop for lack of rubber belting. Engines and pumps could not be operated without rubber packing. Factories and mines would close down.

Think of the railroad disasters if there were no rubber air-brake hose! With the disappearance of air and steam drill hose, the digging of our building foundations and the tunneling of mountains could only proceed at the pace of the pick and shovel.

Without rubber gloves and rubber surgical instruments the surgeon would be badly handicapped. Sufferings, unsoothed by the ice bag and hot water bottle, would be unbearably acute.

This is a glimpse. Picture the rest. Imagine your everyday world abruptly set back three-quarters of a century! A startling thought—but one that need not worry you.

For in the last 74 years there has grown up a mighty rubber industry, able

to supply civilization with the rubber articles it needs. With this industry has grown the group of rubber companies which form the United States Rubber Company, the largest rubber manufacturer in the world.

From the 47 tremendous factories of the United States Rubber Company comes every kind of rubber goods humanity demands. It is a well-balanced output, embracing not only belting, hose, packing, mechanical and moulded rubber goods of every description, but also all styles of rubber footwear; canvas rubber-soled shoes; weather-proof clothing; tires for automobiles, motor trucks and all other vehicles; druggists' rubber goods; insulated wire; soles and heels—each in gigantic quantities.



The usefulness of the United States Rubber Company does not hinge on the continued demand for any one product. It grows with the increasing use of rubber for every purpose. And with that growth comes an increasing ability to furnish the quality, variety and quantity of rubber goods the public needs.

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# EXPORT PROMOTION BUREAU



a nominal sum the fees usually charged commercial travelers in that republic and to make one fee cover the entire country. At present the city of Buenos Aires and each province of the general government each province of the general government requires a separate license, ranging from \$75 to \$700 United States gold. These are valid for one year only and apply to but one line of goods. To sell merchandise in the Argentine requires a total outlay of about \$4,000 gold in travelers' taxes, which operates materially against a small concern even prospecting the territory.

Brazil Bolivia and Colombia have similar

Brazil, Bolivia and Colombia have similar laws and it would be a wise business move on their part to abrogate them. The enormous duties charged on imported goods by Latin-American countries are certainly sufficient for maintaining the governments. The present system farms out the right to collect travelers' taxes to politicians, without financial gain to the state, and it has caused

trouble to officials and travelers.

The ocean freight situation is in a con-The ocean freight situation is in a contri-tion far from satisfactory, especially ship-ments destined for Russia, a large amount of which is piled on New York and San Francisco docks. Within a few weeks Archangel will become ice-locked until next spring. Efforts are being made to secure spring. Efforts are being made to secure ships to trade with the White Sea port of Kola, which will be used to its full capacity now that rail connections with the interior of Russia have been completed. of Russia have been completed. So con-gested have the warehouses and docks of Vladivostok become with accumulated cargoes that the Russian Government is considering temporarily closing this port to relieve the pressure at this terminal. Within two weeks freight rates to Russian ports

have advanced \$5.00 per ton. Europe, prior to the war, was a large buyer of American apples and pears. This market is closed now, but there are excellent opportunities for our farmers to dispose of these fruits in Latin-American markets, especially Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina. These countries were formerly large pur-chasers from Australia and New Zealand fruit growers, but owing to the scarcity of ships cannot obtain their supplies. Argentina and Brazil alone consume about 1,250,000 boxes of apples yearly, and about 300,000 boxes of pears. We have refrigerator ships from New York to the ports of Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Aires, and I suggest that fruit farmers consider these markets in which to dispose of their crop. Goods can be sold at the docks in the above-named towns. Potatoes, cabbage, beets, turnips, onions and the hardier vegetables are also required in these countries, the demands formerly being supplied by Holland and Germany.

One of the largest wholesale houses in

ONE of the results of the Pan-American Congress held in Washington, D. C., in May, 1915, is the bill recently introduced before the Argentine Congress to reduce to entire Argentine and Uruguay. This is an excellent opportunity to introduce these arti-cles and I shall be glad to place my readers in touch with the representative now here.

### FOREIGN TRADE NOTES

Cuba could not get all the auto tires it required, so a company has been started in Havana for the manufacture of tires, with a capital of \$1,000,000.

The Philippines show an increase in their trade over the same period of 1915 of \$4,-320,000. The great demand for hemp and ugar is responsible for 25 per cent, of

Of the loan recently made to China for railway development, \$45,000,000 is to be

spent in this country for equipment.

Foreign dentists desiring to practice in
Chile must now pay a fee of 500 pesos
(about \$100) and pass an examination in

Oil has been discovered in paying quan-Oil has been discovered in paying quan-tities in Ecuador, and extensive develop-ments are being made. The chief deposits are near the ocean, as in Peru, so that supplies can be piped directly into the holds

of vessels from the wells. Guatemala has a foreign debt of \$5.20 per

apita—the smallest in the world.

A plant for making oil from dolphins has just been erected on the Beata Islands near Santo Domingo. This oil is used for lubricating delicate mechanisms and has a

large sale among watch dealers.

In the Mosquita Territory of Honduras a recent census shows 90,000,000 pine; 45,000,000 mahogany; 35,000,000 cedar and 15,000,000 miscellaneous trees.

## ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES

make use of this service, which is entirely free.

W. K. T.: Do not go to Latin-America in the hope of finding employment of a clerical nature. Native help is cheap and efficient.

P. L. Co.: Many American leather houses have their buyers located in the large leather markets of Latin-America, especially Buenos Afres, Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro.

G. D. R.: I do not recall one American business man in Abyssinia. I met one or two Americans there in search of mines and desirous of obtaining concessions. With a small capital you should do well in that country.

J. W. V.: The American Tropical Trading Co., 31 Beaver 8t., New York, maintains a sailing ship service between Liberia and New York, and if you desire to make a trading voyage to that country 1 suggest that you get in touch with its offices.

F. J. McD.: Most of the bristles used in the manufacturing of too daments of the country of the pristles. Many deer horns are exported from Latin-America, Germany formerly taking the most of these, which were used in making handles for cuttery.

L. & DeM. Co.: I do not think that you could

of these, which were used in manny curtiery.

L. & DeM. Co.: I do not think that you couls sell American-made hats and bonnets in Latin America. The ladies of these countries get the styles direct from Paris. An American millies might do well if located in one of the larger cities and if she were equipped to make hats for her customers, but they could not be induced to buy ready

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### ALBANIA'S MYRIADS DYING OF HUNGER

ON the smouldering ruins of the last Balkan War the diplomats of Europe created a new state—Albania. Revolution soon broke out, the unstable throne tottered and fell and then, with their own terrible war on their hands, the builders of Albania let their frail handiwork on the Adriatic perish. The people of Albania are dying by the thou-sands for want of the merest necessities of life,-200,000 women and children have died

William Willard Howard has taken up the william William Howard has taken up the task of saving this orphaned and dying state by appealing to American "fair play."

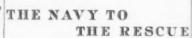
"The tragedy of Albania," says Mr. Howard, "is that a nation is dying of hunger,

while the people of the United States, laden with gifts for the rest of Europe and for Turkey, pass by on the other side.
"Is it fair—is it human—that the inno-

cent women and children of Albania, who never did anyone any harm, should be trampled under foot and left to perish, at a e when all others are fed? Is this American fair play?

"Having appealed to deaf ears in high places I now appeal to the plain people—to fair-minded men and women who would not let even a dog starve to death, no matter what his breed. I want to go back to Alwhat his breed. I want to go back to Al-bania with a shipload of food. I have arranged for a ship—a new American ship, just launched and fitted for sea. The ship is

ready and waiting.
"A number of distinguished gentlemen in New York-mostly clergymen and editors New York—mostly clergymen and editors of newspapers—will co-operate in an appeal for a relief cargo for the ship. The treasurer selected to receive contributions is the Rev. Frederick Lynch, D.D., editor of The Christian Work and secretary of the Carnegie Church Peace Union. Contributions negie Church Peace Union. Contributions in any amount—from the price of a loaf of bread upward—may be sent to the Balkan Relief Fund, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York



The loving are the daring."

— Bayard Taylor.

In sight of old Nantucket's light On Sunday afternoon, The European guns of war Struck up their deadly tune A shape of terror from the depths Arose in spray and spume, And captured six good merchantmen. And sent them to their doom.

Then up New England's peaceful coast, With starry flags unfurled, And churning waters from their bows In foamy masses hurled,

A fleet of swift destroyers came To rescue from the sea The pallid victims of the raid Of U-boat 53.

While other navies of the world Go forth and find employ In navigating ocean lanes To harass and destroy, Our vessels, armed from truck to keel And manned by heroes brave, Were cast to play a gentler part, And hastened forth to save.

When human beings on the deep With death and danger cope, Oft may Old Glory succor bring, Its stars be stars of hope. Protection ave to helpless ones, And to his own imperiled sons, Where'er the ocean highway runs, Be Uncle Sam's endeavor! Here's to our sailors and our ships.

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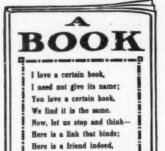
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### LONDON'S LATEST ZEPPELIN RAID

(Continued from page 483)

in motors, or on cycles, or other vehicles. Pedestrians were forced to give an account of themselves and the reason for their pres-ence in the locality, and if not satisfactory

to the police they were turned back. Yet many hundreds managed to reach the place and, although drenched to the skin, stood as near as the soldiers who had taken charge of it would allow them to, and feasted

eir eyes on the spectacle. Yesterday saw the end of the summer daylight saving scheme, and the clocks had been put back to Greenwich time, with the result that there was an extra hour in the day, and as the Zeppelin was brought down a few minutes before midnight, that just made it

ccur on Sunday.

I had attended a Harvest Thanksgiving service that evening at a country church near London, and had listened to the oldtime hymns of thanks to the Almighty for a bounteous harvest: "Come, ye thankful peo-ple,come," "Praise God from whom all bless-ings flow," etc., and the anthem was from that splendid oratorio, "The Creation," so that splendid oratorio, "The Creation," so dear to the average Englishman—even if it was composed by a German—"The Heavens are telling the glory of God, and the firma-ment displays the wonders of His work"— and as I saw the search-lights an hour or two later scouring the firmament for the unwel-come visitors, bent on murder and de-struction, I could not but recall those words of thankfulness and gratitude.

There is much to be thankful for, espe cially that the stricken Zeppelin did not fall in a city street or thoroughfare, where it might have created a terrible holocaust.

The main portion of the wreck fell heaped up against a great oak tree and was still smouldering when I reached it. It was one confused mass of aluminum girders, from which army mechanics dragged out the charred bodies of the crew. I had talked with friends earlier in the

vening as to their opinion of reprisalsis to say, did they approve of their airmen dropping bombs on enemy towns, in re-venge? and was surprised to hear the major-

ity say they did not approve of it.
I called attention to the fact that one of the prominent daily papers asserted that if they did not make such reprisals, they were really handicapping themselves—as they had to keep a large force of men at home to protect them against the enemy's aircraft, while the enemy, knowing they would not attack in like manner, were able to forego that defense, and so a large number of their en were released for other duties. But the invariable answer was: "Oh, I

annot bring myself to agree to drop bombs on women and children

### GUARDIAN ANGELS OF FRANCE

(Continued from page 492)

receive the salute that makes one oroud and humble at the same time, or hear the quiet "Merci, Mademoiselle," or 'Madame" or "Monsieur," that, bringing he lump to one's throat, makes it difficult to make a fit response.

This is the translation of a paragraph from

letter that one man wrote to Miss Brent: "It is a comfort more precious than you could believe, Mademoiselle, not only for ne but for my comrades, to feel that among other nations there are persons whose whole sympathy goes out to our country—la France! In the evenings and the long watches of the night, plunged in inaction, we live again the days of our youth. Then the faces of ones we have loved—a mother, or a sister—come before our eyes. Often, alas, they are only memories; but their places are taken by people like you, Made-moiselle, who minister not only to our physical needs, but give us the moral cour-

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## LESLIE'S TRAVEL BUREAU

Editor's Note—This department will give specific information to Leslie's readers who are planning to travel at home or abroad. Correspondents are requested to state definitely their destination and time at which the proposed trip is to be made. This will facilitate the work of this bureau. Stamps for reply should be enclosed. Address Editor Travel Bureau, Leslie's Weekly, 22; Fifth Avenue, New York City.

### DELIGHTS OF FALL VACATIONS

ItkE the little boy who startled his teacher with a composition on "The Seasons" that read "Some people like the summer and some like winter, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death," there are many who show their preference for a vacation season with as much decision as little Tommy did, but with greater restraint on the alternatives. Summer always will be the most popular vacation season. The great majority either prefer to take their annual outings at that time, or find it best suited to their circumstances. Winter vacations, at one time mere fads that only the wealthy could enjoy, are now recognized institutions of modern life. People, like the birds, are fast becoming migrants as the seasons change, and each year finds a greater number sojourning in the milder climes of California and the South during the colder months, but these periodic travelers most always will be found at the popular resorts where pleasure and gayety abound.

The fall has its own distinct charms that

The fall has its own distinct charms that lay claim to one's attention as a vacation period. Its wealth of richly tinted foliage, its brilliant sunsets, invigorating atmosphere, brightsunshine, cool, health-giving nights are lad l restful to jaded nerves and tired spirits. He who drives away dull care and rests when "the days are in the yellow leaf" is sure to be amply repaid. Only the true lover of the nature takes his vacation in the fall and life.

LIKE the little boy who startled his teacher with a composition on "The Seasons" that read "Some people like the summer and some like winter, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death," there are many who show their preference for a vacation season with as much decision as little Tommy did, but with greater restraint on the alternatives. Summer always will be the

To men—the great tovers of the simple life—fall seems to be particularly dedicated, and in that season man's two great primitive outdoor pastimes, fishing and hunting, are most attractive. Throughout the woods of the northern states and Canada, in the far west, and along the eastern shores from North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland to New Jersey and Long Island, any day from October to the end of December one can hear the sharp crack of the rifle ring out on the crisp, frosty air, and here, there and everywhere in the woods one sees the smoke spirals from the hunter's campfire. Women, too, are learning the real pleasures of a quiet "back to nature" vacation, and each year they are gaining in number as devotees of the rod and gun. If more women took the nature cure in the fall instead of leading the strenuous life at some well-known resort throughout the summer, they would find themselves better equipped to face the long and trying winters filled with the rigorous exactions of social or business life.

J. B. J., Cincinnati, Ohio: A good route from Cincinnati to Los Angeles would be via the B. & O. Southwestern to St. Louis, thence via Kansas City and El Paso to Los Angeles, or via Kansas City and Denver. Second class fare Cincinnati to Los Angeles, 54.25, tourist Pullman about \$12 or \$13 additional. K. A., Akron, Ohio: You could not make the trip from Akron to New York, thence by boat to New Orleans, returning via St. Louis and Cincinnat, and make any stops to Foronte. The Circle Tours of the United Fruit Company at \$85.15 and \$87.15, would give you a delightful winter vacation and

A. B. L., Burlington, Vt.: The complete rest bessible on an ocean voyage would be better for one ecuperating from a nervous breakdown than a rall solveney. There are a number of short steamer trains from New York, any one of which would give you a ledightful week or ten days fail vacation, costing self within the \$50 you specily. Bermuda, Charleson, Jacksonville, Wilmington, Georgetown, S. C., and Brunswick, Ga., are all reached in from two to three and a half days in steamers offering cumfortable accommodations and good meals. Mailing

W. F. F., Detroit, Mich.: I. In summer you can make the journey from Portland, Maine, to Burlington, Vt., leaving Portland at 9:35 in the morning and reaching Burlington at 8:45 in the evening, traveling via the White Mountains. From Burlington the Champlain Transportation steamer takes one to Port Kent. Ausahle Chasm is but 15 minutes 'ride from Port Kent. On winter schedule the lipi may take longer, 2. Fare New York to Washington \$5.65, Washington to Atlantic City via Philadelphia, \$5.05. Atlantic City to New York, \$3.25. New York to Boston, \$5.25.

E. A. B., Buffalo, N. Y.: The handbook of the Bermudas issued by the Bermuda Trade Developyou an accurate description of the Islands and the climate, with reliable information as to hotels, rates, and points of interest and cost of short trips to various places in the archipelago. Fares via the Quebec Steamship line from New York range from 25 up for the round trip. Many of the tourist agencies run fall tours to Bermuda at attractive prices, one of the best of these being an 8-day trip, including all expenses, transportation, hotel and side trips for \$42,50.

G. W., Worthington, Minn.: The east and west coasts of Florida abound in delightful places in which to spend a winter vacation, and at almost these southern resorts accommodations by the month can be had at very attractive prices. But ing and fishing are available at all the coast and gulf resorts, but bathing is not one of the attraction of New Orleans. For those of simple tastes there is no pleasanter winter vacation spot than Long Key. Pishing Camp. Long Key. Pish attack there is no pleasanter winter vacation spot than Long Key. In the properties of the propert

H. P. K., Pella, Iowa: A four weeks' four throug the Canadian Rockies, California and Arizona woul give you stopovers of only a day or two at Banff an Field in the heart of the Rockies (open throughouthe winter) a day at Seattle, another at Portlan two and a half in San Francisco, three in Los Ar geles, a day at the Canyon, and five at Mess Arizona, and taking the Apache Traff side win Round trip fare from Pella is \$117.81 with additional fares for side trip to Grand Canyon of \$45 including Pullman, to Phoenix and Apache Traff \$20 extra. Visit the Canyon as a side trip from Lo Angeles. Mesa is off the main line of the Souther Pacifica short distance from Phoenix and is in on of the most beautiful regions of the southwest.



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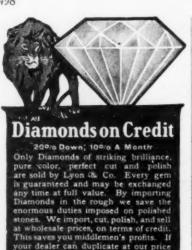
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## MEN WHO ARE MAKING AMERICA

kind of feasts and flows buyers are too often treated to. He is, incidentally, a good

Profit-sharing was introduced, too, by Mr. Simmons long before it was thought of by others. Every salesman brought his record to him at the end of each year, and a generous percentage of the total sales was awarded him. Every salesman's record is carefully gone over at the end of the year with a view to finding in his results something to warrant extra compensation, "Velvet" as the sales-men call it. "My Velvet was nearly as much as my salary for the first year on the road," one old employe confided to me. "I was flabbergasted—but more than ever determined to deserve the Chief's

To facilitate his profit-sharing system, Mr. Simmons incorporated his business in It was the first mercantile firm in the Employes were United States to incorporate. given opportunity to acquire stock and this extraordinarily profitable. original capital of \$200,000 was increased to \$4,500,000, and later to \$6,000,000, wholly from earnings-a record which even the

strongest bank in the country might envy.

Mr. Simmons's solicitude for the welfare of his men, and his customers, also led him to become a pioneer in another direction He was the first to develop the system of having traveling salesmen live in their territory, settle there and become a part of the community, instead of spendin after year as nomads. Merchants had more confidence in dealing with a fellow-citizen than with a salesman whom they could not know well, and who was there to-day and gone to-morrow

From this evolved the Simmons of to-day—the most elaborate and efficient ever devised, of dividing the whole country into districts, and having in each of them salesmen acquainted intimately ditions. At headquarters is a with conditions. sales manager for each district, a man who knows the needs of the merchants in his section, and who speaks their language. He is there ready to extend them a person welcome when they come to market, and to take care of their orders which come in by mail.

So familiar are the Simmons salesmen agricultural, industrial and social conditions in their territory that their periodic reports on crops, trade, political trends, etc., when summarized, give the very best cue obtainable anywhere of just what is what throughout the country

In the office of the president in St. Louis hangs a huge map of the United States, on which appear colored disks; in the center of is the photograph of the salesman, the position of the disk indicating where salesman is traveling, the color of the disk indicating which one of the Simmons houses he travels from, and an arrow back of the disk indicates by its color and direction what that salesman is accomplishing by comparison with his previous record. one familiar with this map it tells the whole complicated story at a glance. been developed by this organization to the place

Yet, initiative is persistently encouraged. The founder often allowed men to try out ideas which he himself didn't think would 'I don't quite agree with you, but work. go ahead; you may be right and I wrong," he would tell them and would then loyally cooperate to make the innovation a success nd he never failed to pay well for results. Thirty-six years ago Mr. Simmons had

the courage to spend \$30,000 in bringing out the first complete hardware catalogue ever compiled, and as a result added \$1,000,000 to his sales forthwith. Now the house es annually a catalogue of 2,500 pages 22,000 illustrations, and 70,000 items, with minute specifications, descriptions and

Promptness is such a fetich with Mr. Simmons that he wants all orders billed and shipped the day they are received, and to that end every available modern contrivance and device is utilized, from ma-chines for the opening of envelopes and others for sealing them, down to mechanical transferring the cases conveyors for merchandise from the packing room to the railroad freight station within the building Indeed, it was primarily to insure expeditious deliveries, and thus enable their customers to compete successfully with the mail order houses, that the Simmons Hardware Company established complete wholesale houses, similar to that in St. Louis, in such distributing centers as Phila-delphia, Minneapolis, Sioux City, Toledo Minneapolis, Sioux City, Toledo and Wichita.

Finding he could not buy certain goods

of the high quality he desired, Mr. Sim-mons, 46 years ago, inaugurated the idea of manufacturing a complete line of tools of the highest quality, all under one brand, adopting as his trade-mark, "Keen Kutter," known over the whole earth

Before then there was much flim-flamming in the hardware business, articles of inferior quality being more common than those of merit. The step Mr. Simmons then took was epochal; it led to the revolution-izing of the whole trade; it instilled confidence into decent merchandising
A manufacturer offered Mr.

axes which were not or top but objections were met with the curt reply: "You'll have to buy them; you thing else." Mr. Simmons can't get anything else." Mr. Simmons didn't relish being cornered. He had and has a habit of doing much of his thinking "That night," he relates, out of bed, whittled a nice model axe-head out of wood, and wrote on it in pencil, 'E. C. Simmons Keen Kutter.' That was the origin of our trade-mark and 'our quality policy—the ideas on which our house has been built."

The registered motto, as you must know, 'The Recollection of Quality Remains Long After the Price Is Forgotten.' took courage and unflagging determination to introduce such a high-grade, and, necessarily, higher-priced line of goods, but Mr. Simmons won out. "Wisdom is justified of her children," as he sometimes remarks. He decided to build on a rock, not n sand

I had hoped to give many of Mr. Simmons's business epigrams and mottoes, since they throw light on his successful methods. There is space for only a few:

difference between failure and access is doing a thing nearly right and doing it exactly right."

'Concentration means strength. Scatteration means weakness. Having chosen one line of work or business, stick to it." 'Spend 15 minutes every night recounting

your day's doings and planning to do better next morning. 'Always put yourself in your customer's

"Character is the decisive force in

I am a great believer in the business

philosophy of encouragement."
"Settle claims promptly. The merchant who does not permit himself to be imposed upon occasionally will never get far."

"If any of your men, or any customer, gets into a hole, always leave him a loophole to get out easy

"Quality of goods, confidence in your business and in yourself, ability and readiness to anticipate conditions and to adapt yourself to them-these are some of the sentials to business success.

Most of our self-made men who have (Continued on page 499)

his roof is made congenial, helpful and, in a sense, educative. They enjoy "a feast of can provide his patrons with any article reason and a flow of soul" rather than the



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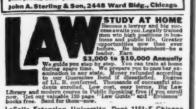
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MAKING AMERICA

sons following them in the business remain sons following them in the business remain as head of their business as long as they are physically and mentally able to do it. Not so with E. C. Simmons, who retired from the active management of his great organization in 1897, handing it over to his three capable sons—Wallace D. Simmons, who succeeded him as president, Edward H. Simmons and George W. Simmons, vice-presidents—while he was yet in his prime and able to give them his advice and co-operation. However, he is still very co-operation. However, he is still very much "on the job," in an advisory capacity,

for, as he recently remarked:
"I love to work and I work because I love it, and because it gives me an oppor tunity to teach others to learn quickly what it has taken me 60 years to learn."

Edward C. Simmons started, and his ons are still building, a monument to him which has done and is doing much for the country and its development. While the cost of living has soared, the cost of hardware within his time has been greatly re-duced. He has done more than any other living man to bring this about, thus benefiting all our people and particularly thousands of his friends among the retail hardware merchants who look upon his

counsel and advice as upon a guiding star.

They are using daily in the successful conduct of their business the principles which he has taught them as well as the facilities which he has created for the better and more economical handling of a complicated line of goods, the benefit of it all inuring, of course, to the ultimate users of

them, including the ordinary householder.

His love of humanity and desire to help others he has put into practical form and we are all benefiting by it daily.

NEXT WEEK-HOW JAMES B. DUKE, THE TOBACCO KING, STARTED IN BUSINESS IN A LOG CABIN.

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e.	Astor	His Majesty Bunker Bean	very amusing
s.	Belasco	Seven Chances	Amusing comedy of marriage in haste
Sm	Booth	Pierrot the Prodigal	Unusual oldtime
or L	Carnegie Hall	Concerts	Music of a high class
	Casino	Flora Bella	Lina Abarbanell in graceful mu- sical comedy
5	Cohan's	Come Out of the Kitchen	A new comedy starring R u t h Chatterton
0	Cohan-Harris	Object Matrimony	By Montague Glass
S	Comedy	Washington Square I	Players in interest-
T	Cort Elliott's	Upstairs and Down	
),	Eltinge	Cheating Cheaters -	
Ō	Empire	Caroline	Margaret Anglin in light comedy
ese	Fulton	Arms and the Girl	Pleasing comedy of war and love
0	Gaiety	Turn to the Right	Laughable comedy of rural life
	Globe	Betty	Raymond Hitch- cock in musical comedy
	Harris	Under Sentence	Thrilling melo- drama, excel-
-	Hippodrome	The Big Show	lently acted With Pavlowa as an added at traction
ř	Hudson	Pollyanna	Well-played but sirupy comedy
1	Knickerbocker	The Music Master	David Warfield in an old favorite
	Little Theatre	Hush!	Unusual comedy well played
Side	Longacre	Nothing but the Truth	William Collier in entertaining farce-comedy
-	New Amsterdam	Miss Springtime	Highly enjoyable musical comedy
1 1	Princess	Go To It	A comedy with
8 8 8	Punch and Judy	Treasure Island	A good cast pre- senting Steven- son's i a m o u s story
	Shubert	So Long Letty	Thoroughly enjoy- able
1	44th Street	The Flame	Richard Walton Tully's play of Mexico
8	48th Street	Rich Man, Poor Man	

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# JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS



President of the Wau-kesha (Wis.) National Bank, who recently said: "Let us stop indiscrim-inate busting of so-called trusts and restore confidence by busting distrust."

THE stock market is in for a splurge

The boom started with the war order stocks. Even the poor crops and occasional

rumors of war and my friend Mr. Sabin's rumor of peace did not check the upward

tide to any appreciable extent. Those who sold out their stocks at a handsome profit

and were eager to get them back resorted to very scheme to secure a reaction, but when

the public is in the market, as it now is, re-

actions are temporary, giving the bears little opportunity to cover. They only whet the

public appetite to get in.

My mail always tells me the story of the

stock market. Letters I am receiving day by

day indicate a widespread desire to invest savings large and small. One writer has a

few hundred, another a few thousand and still another \$30,000. Letters like these

pour in only when the public is eager and willing to speculate and, somehow, the pub-

lic, after all, has a sense of appreciation of

clothes and the products of the farm, some

profit is being distributed among the wage earners and among the producers. They are spending it in the shops, depositing it

in the savings bank or buying stocks and

The enormous rise in some of the war

American Writing Paper, for instance

stocks is now being duplicated in another direction. The war has affected the leather, the paper and the sugar markets very seri-ously and caused **a** remarkable rise in all of these necessities. With this rise has come increased prices and much higher profits. Hence the rise in the sugar, leather and paper stocks, all due not to speculation but

handsome profit and this

Curiously enough the high cost of living is

mising conditio

is getting a

to phenomenal profits.



Of Peoria, Ill., president of National Association of Live Stock Insurance Companies of America, state commander Sons of Veterans and Republican candidate for Congress in the 16th Illinois District.



Republican nominee for Congress in the 15th Congressional District, New York, Tammany leader Murphy's dis-trict. Chances of elect-ing a Republican there are considered excellent.

Notice.—Subscribers to Leslie's Weekly at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Ave., New York. Anonymous communications will not be answered. leather and sugar does not equal the

> The writing paper stocks that have shown and deserved the heaviest advance are those that have their own raw material and factories to utilize it. In this class are Union Bag & Paper and International Paper, while the American Writing Paper Co. is not as well off by any means in this respect. The paper mills that cannot supply their own raw material but must buy it find it very difficult to do so profitably because of the very high price at which this raw material is held. The same might be said of leather and steel concerns that do not control their

raw material supply.

My readers will bear in mind that I have persistently and consistently for months past called their attention to the speculative possibilities of the cheap stocks, industrial and railway, particularly those that have passed through the pangs of reorganization. The general belief that at the approaching election there will be a decided expression in favor of an administration pledged to constructive policies is having its Curously enough the high cost of niving is reflected in the high prices that prevail in Wall Street. Usually prices of commodities advance as wages do. If the public is paying more for its shoes, its wheat, its cotton, its influence also in favor of rising prices and a still higher market.

D., Cleveland, Ohio: I do not advise purchase o

D., Cleveland, Ohio: I do not advise purchase of occks of new or small insurance companies, for the usiness is risky.

D., Hartford, Conn.: Cocoanut Products Cororation is a new and untried concern. I would ot advise you to buy its stock.

G., Crown Point, Ind.: I cannot advise purchase to cheap stocks of mining companies which have nly promises to recommend them. The dividendaying securities listed on the exchanges are far reforable.

only promises to recommend them, paying securities listed on the exchanges are far preferable.

M., Charleston, S. C.: St. Mary's Mineral Land Co. has large holdings of land and of stocks of copper companies. It is paying substantial dividends. Superfor & Boston Mining Co. is still in the development stage. The stock is subject to assessment. W., New York: Lack, Steel is now a fine earner, but the common has not been as good a dividend payer as U. S. Steel common. The future of the steel trade is by no means secure. It cannot be foreseen what Lack. common will sell at. There is talk of a higher dividend.

B., Sterling, Colo:: Sequoyah Oil is listed on the Curb. It is paying dividends of 1 per cent. a month, but is not a seasoned stock, being, like all low-priced oil and mining issues, highly speculative. It is safer to purchase stocks of well-established, dividend-paying oil companies.

C. F., Sault St. Marie, Mich.: I do not advise purchase of any of the cheap copper stocks. Pools are said to be manipulating prices of Green Monster and Jerome Verde (the latter classed as a prospect). They may go higher, but they also may blow out. go higher, while the common, on prospects Get the dividend-paying stocks. While the

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How you may reach the financial goal you have in mind through consistent saving and investing over a period of years. No. B-4-"The Partial Payment Plan" How you may invest while you save, adjust-ing purchases of securities to your income.

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No. F-4-"Investment for Women" How any woman in receipt of a regular talary can use her savings to acquire standard recurities.

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lasts copper will remain high-priced. After that

lasts copper will remain high-priced. After that who knows?

W., Washington, D. C.; International Paper common is attractive because of the enormous carning of the company foreshadowing dividends. The preferred of course is safer.

S., Willimantic, Conn.: Anglo-American Oil and Ohlo Oil belong to the S. O. group and are excellent purchases. Each company is making large profits, pays good dividends and has built up a big surplus.

K., Medina, Ohlo: Midvale Steel and United Motors have not declared dividends, but their carnings are so large that dividends cannot be long deferred. Each is an attractive speculative investment.

M., Cakumet, Mich.: East Butte Copper (par \$10) is quoted at about \$15. Net profit per share outstanding in 1915 was \$1.90, a fair return. I do not advise purchase of mining stocks. East Butte is a fair speculation.

W., Pittsburg, N. Y.: American Hide & Leather common is not a "safe purchase," but only a long-pull speculation. There are arrears of 110 per cent. In the preferred dividend which must be taken care of before the common gets anything.

V., Dawson, N. M.: Intercontinental Reibber Co.'s regular business has been interfered with by the disturbances in Mexico, but it is reported to be making a good deal of money on its investments in shipping, with a prospect of dividends.

P., Milwaukee, Wis.: Northern States Power preferred is a good public utility investment. Its dividend has been paid regularly and dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. are now being paid on the common. This is one of the well-managed Byllesby enterprises.

L., Pittsburg, Pa.; L., New York: C. F. & I.'s carnings at present are the best of the year and the statement for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1916, discloses earnings at the rate of about 10 per cent. on outstanding stocks and that dividends are being earned, though none are paid.

S., West Hoboken, N. J.: Sound dividend-paying preferred stocks—railroads or industrials—are excellent investments and good bonds are still safer. Among the latter are N. Y. C. deb. 6's, Lack. Steel 5's, So. Pac. 4's and 5's, Atchison 5's, U. P. 4's, U. S. Smelting 5's and U. S. Steel 5's.

B., New Orleans, La.: Report of earnings of American Ice Securities Co. for the summer is not yet in, but a fair dividend has been earned and should be paid. The company has a commanding position in the Ice trade In several of our largest cities. The stock seems to be bought around 28, by insiders.

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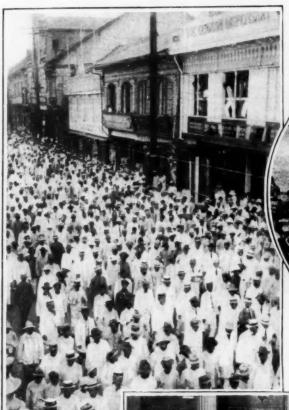
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# LATE NEWS TOLD IN PICTURES





RUTGERS COLLEGE CELEBRATES ITS 150TH BIRTHDAY

# FILIPINOS' "DAWN OF INDEPENDENCE

September 1st was pro-claimed a legal holiday in the Philippines in order that the islanders might celebrate the passage of the Jones bill by Congress. This bill'gives the Filipinos an increased amount of self-government, and was hailed as the "dawn of independence." In Manila, more than 40,000 people marched in a parade, bearing banners and flags. One of the largest banners was inscribed in Spanish: "Viva America, magnanimous, great and just!" bill gives the Filipinos an in-



# DANCING IN A PALATIAL BANKING ROOM

The Guaranty Club, all of whose members are employees of the Guaranty Trust Company, one of the largest financial institutions of New York City, take the company's main office floor for dancing after business ceases and the doors are closed.



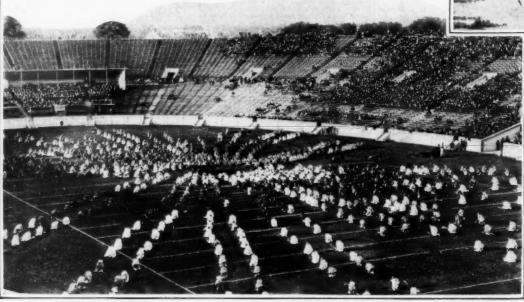
RUTGERS COLLEGE CELEBRATES ITS 1507H BIRTHDAY Rutgers College, of New Brunswick, N. J., celebrated the 150th anniversary of its founding on October 14th by an elaborate pageant. The photograph shows a scene in the first episode where the knights and soldiers knelt before the monks, typifying the monopoly of learning by the Church during the middle ages. "Dies Irae," the most famous chant of the period, was sung with great impressiveness. Other scenes showed events in the college's history including the granting of its charter and the departure of the faculty and students to join the Minute Men at the outbreak of the Revolution.

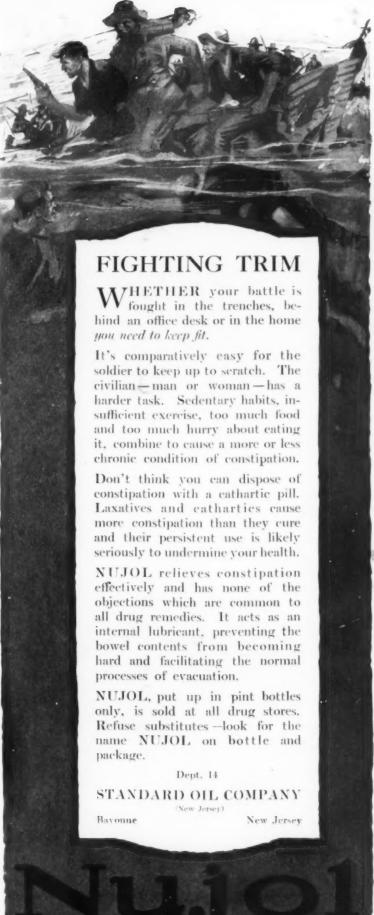
TEXAS HAS A BUFFALO HUNT

TEXAS HAS A BUFFALO HUNT
Colonel Goodnight, for whom the town of Goodnight,
Texas, is named, has a herd of bison on his ranch, and
a buffalo hunt there is an annual event. This fall three
mointed Indians armed with bows and arrows pursued a large buffalo and killed him almost instantly,
each one discharging only one arrow. The animal
was taken to the ranch house where a barbecue was
held, about 15,000 persons attending. Colonel Goodnight is in his 80th year, but still active. In the photograph he is standing in front of the four mounted
Indians.

### YALE'S 200TH ANNIVERSARY

Yale University celebrated, on October 21st, the 200th anniversary of its location at New Haven, Conn. An elaborate pageant was staged in the famous Yale Bowl, and more than 30,000 people attended. The photograph is of a scene in the second interlude of the pageant, showing an allegory of war and peace. The participants were undergraduates of the University.





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